



Synthesis of new pyrazolo[1,2,3]triazines by cyclative cleavage of pyrazolyltriazenes

Nicolai Wippert¹, Martin Nieger², Claudine Herlan¹, Nicole Jung^{*1,3} and Stefan Bräse^{*1,3}

Full Research Paper

Open Access

Address:

¹Institute of Biological and Chemical Systems – Functional Molecular Systems (IBCS-FMS), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Campus North, Hermann-von-Helmholtz-Platz 1, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany, ²Department of Chemistry, University of Helsinki, P.O. Box 55 (A. I. Virtasen aukio 1), 00014 University of Helsinki, Finland and ³Institute of Organic Chemistry, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Fritz-Haber-Weg 6, 76131 Karlsruhe, Germany

Email:

Nicole Jung^{*} - nicole.jung@kit.edu; Stefan Bräse^{*} - braese@kit.edu

* Corresponding author

Keywords:

cyclization; diazonium chemistry; pyrazoles; triazenes; triazines

Beilstein J. Org. Chem. **2021**, *17*, 2773–2780.

<https://doi.org/10.3762/bjoc.17.187>

Received: 11 July 2021

Accepted: 05 October 2021

Published: 22 November 2021

Associate Editor: D. Spring

© 2021 Wippert et al.; licensee Beilstein-Institut.

License and terms: see end of document.

Abstract

We describe the synthesis of so far synthetically not accessible 3,6-substituted-4,6-dihydro-3*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazines as nitrogen-rich heterocycles. The target compounds were obtained in five steps, including an amidation and a cyclative cleavage reaction as key reaction steps. The introduction of two side chains allowed a variation of the pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazine core with commercially available building blocks, enabling the extension of the protocol to gain other derivatives straightforwardly. Attempts to synthesize 3,7-substituted-4,7-dihydro-3*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazines, the regioisomers of the successfully gained 3,6-substituted 4,6-dihydro-3*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazines, were not successful under similar conditions due to the higher stability of the triazene functionality in the regioisomeric precursors and thus, the failure of the removal of the protective group.

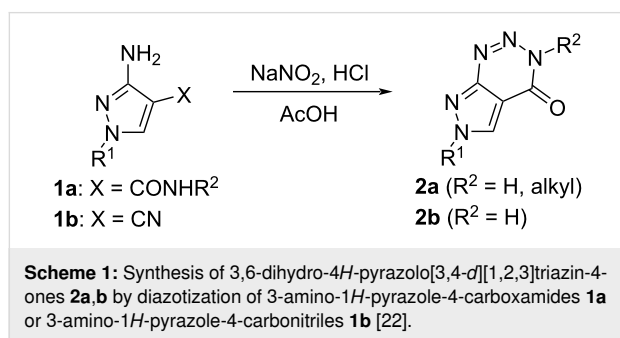
Introduction

The structural motif of pyrazolotriazines, particularly the pyrazolotriazinones, has drawn attention regarding a possible application as therapeutic agents due to manifold biological activities. Amongst other known constitutional isomers such as pyrazolo[4,3-*e*][1,2,4]triazines [1-3] and pyrazolo[1,5-*a*][1,3,5]triazines [4-6], pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazines [7-34] and their derivatives are literature known and subject of differ-

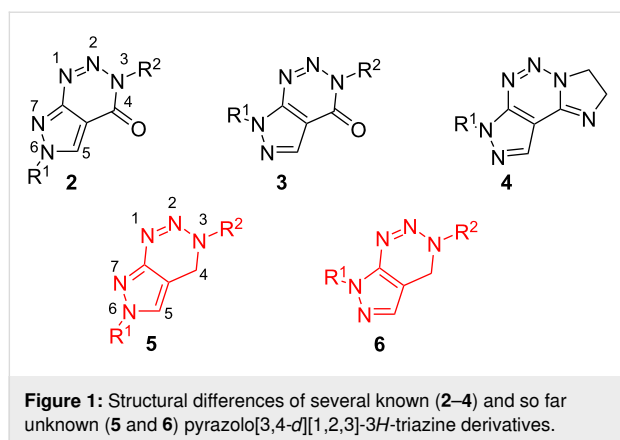
ent biological studies. Pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazines and their derivatives, for example, were reported to function as anti-cancer compounds [28,29,32], herbicides [19-21], antimicrobials [18], and pest control agents [35].

Several possibilities have been reported to gain the scaffold of pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazines synthetically and successful syn-

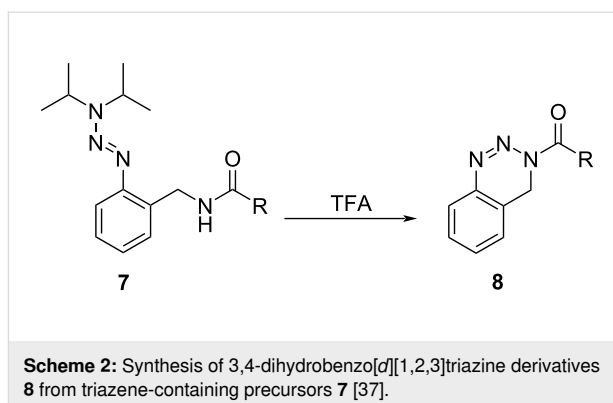
theses of different manifold isomers. 3,6-Dihydro-4*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazin-4-ones **2**, as one example of the diverse compound class, can be gained via diazotization of 3-amino-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxamides **1a** or 3-amino-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbonitriles **1b** and subsequent cyclization of the intermediate diazo compounds under acidic conditions [22] (Scheme 1).



The structurally related 3,7-dihydro-4*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazin-4-ones **3** (Figure 1) which are substituted in position N-7 can be obtained in the same manner as described in Scheme 1, if the substitution position R¹ in the starting 3-amino-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carboxamides **1a** or 3-amino-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbonitriles **1b** is altered [26]. Furthermore, several 2,7-dihydro-3*H*-imidazo[1,2-*c*]pyrazolo[4,3-*e*][1,2,3]triazines **4** were described. However, while 3,6-substituted-3,6-dihydro-4*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazin-4-ones **2** and 3,7-substituted-3,7-dihydro-4*H*-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazin-4-ones **3** are reported in several references dealing with their synthesis, modification, and application [36], their non-oxidized derivatives **5** and **6** are yet, to the best of our knowledge, unknown in the literature.



In the past, it was shown that *ortho*-methylamide-substituted aryltriazenes **7** could be efficiently converted into 3,4-dihydrobenzo[*d*][1,2,3]triazine derivatives **8** [37] (Scheme 2).



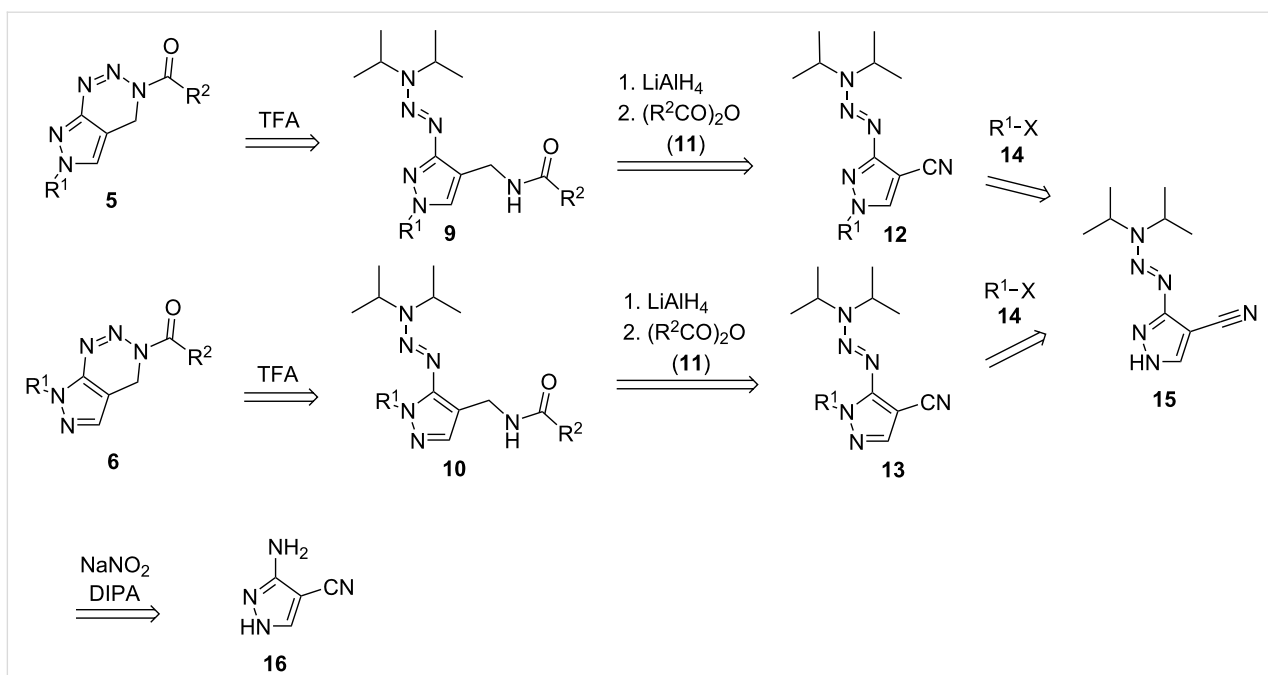
In this context, triazenes have shown beneficial properties as they can be used as protected diazonium species which can be handled and converted in various transformations without decomposition [37–39]. In the herein presented study, we apply the cyclative cleavage reaction to pyrazolyltriazenes instead of aryltriazenes, which results in the synthesis of diverse pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]-3*H*-triazine derivatives **5**.

Results and Discussion

According to the literature-known synthetic access to benzotriazines **8**, we designed a retrosynthetic route consisting of five steps to gain 4,6-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]-3*H*-triazines **5** and 4,7-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]-3*H*-triazines **6** starting from pyrazolyltriazenes **15** (Scheme 3).

The sequence contains two key steps that have a major influence on the outcome of the reaction: (1) the addition of side chains R¹ to the core pyrazole ring system, which can occur in position N-6 or N-7, and (2) the cyclative cleavage of the triazene group of compounds **9** and **10** which should lead to the target compounds **5** and **6**. To carry out the designed synthetic route, 3-(3,3-diisopropyltriaz-1-en-1-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbonitrile (**15**) was synthesized in a first step using the commercially available 3-amino-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbonitrile (**16**). Thus, the aminopyrazole was diazotized in aqueous media using hydrochloric acid and sodium nitrite. Diisopropylamine and an aqueous solution of potassium carbonate were added to the in-situ generated diazonium salt according to literature-known protocols [40]. The resulting 3-(3,3-diisopropyltriaz-1-en-1-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbonitrile (**15**) was used as starting material for the attempts to add different side chains to the pyrazole moiety.

The addition of several aliphatic bromides or iodides **14** in combination with potassium or cesium carbonate in DMSO gave a mixture of the regioisomeric compounds **12** and **13** due to the addition of the alkyl substituents to one of both pyrazole-nitrogen atoms. As shown in Table 1, the alkylation protocol



Scheme 3: Planned retrosynthesis to obtain 4,6-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]-3*H*-triazines **5** and 4,7-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]-3*H*-triazines **6** from pyrazolylamines **16**. DIPA = diisopropylamine.

Table 1: Synthesis of *N*-substituted pyrazoles **12** and **13**.

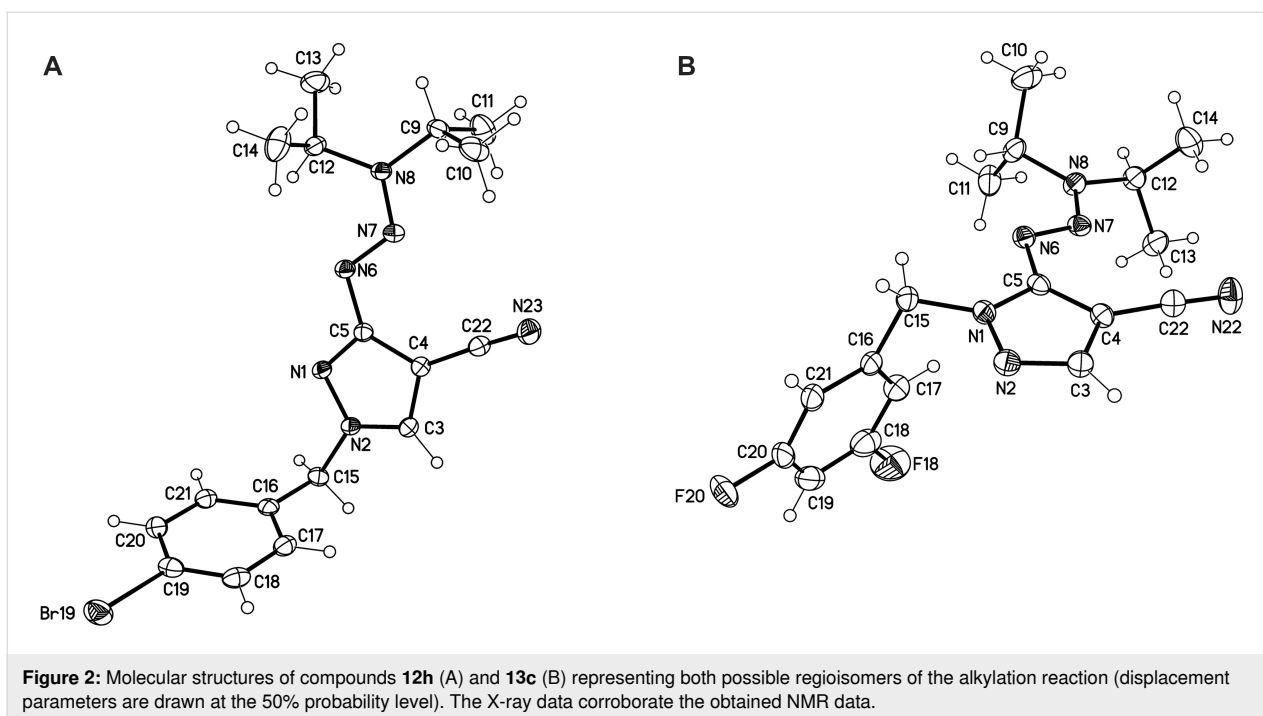
The reaction scheme shows the conversion of pyrazole **15** to *N*-substituted pyrazoles **12** and **13** using R¹-X (**14a-h**) in the presence of K₂CO₃ or CsCO₃ in DMSO, where X = Br, I.

entry ^a	14 (equiv)	R ¹	X	12 (yield)	13 (yield)
1	14a (2.0)	Bn	Br	12a (54%)	13a (36%)
2	14b (1.5)	tolyl-CH ₂	Br	12b (59%)	13b (40%)
3	14c (2.0)	3,5-difluorobenzyl	Br	12c (48%)	13c (42%)
4 ^b	14d (1.2)	ethyl	I	12d (34%)	13d (57%)
5 ^b	14e (1.2)	cyclopentyl	Br	12e (39%)	13e (52%)
6	14f (1.2)	isobutyl	Br	12f (28%)	13f (47%)
7 ^c	14g (1.1)	EtO ₂ COCH ₂	Br	12g (54%)	13g (15%)
8 ^b	14h (2.0)	4-bromobenzyl	Br	12h (51%)	13h (42%)

^aTypical conditions for the conversion are: **15**, Cs₂CO₃ or K₂CO₃ (1.2 equiv), **14** (1.1–2.0 equiv), DMSO, room temperature; the products **12** and **13** were separated by column chromatography. ^bThe conditions were varied in temperature (reaction temperature was 80 °C for entries 4 and 5 and 40 °C for entry 8. ^c0.95 equiv of K₂CO₃ were used.

did not give a selective conversion in favor of one of the generated isomers. The protocol was not changed or adapted to gain a higher selectivity of one of the isomers, as both regioisomers were used in the subsequent syntheses.

For the derivatives **12h** and **13c**, we were able to exemplarily determine the molecular structure by X-ray crystallography, proving the regioisomer obtained in the alkylation reaction (Figure 2).



While isomer **12** was used for the synthesis of pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]-3*H*-triazine derivatives of general structure **5**, the isomer **13** was intended to deliver pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]-3*H*-triazine derivative of general structure **6**. The synthetic sequence to compounds **5** is described in detail in the following sections. The synthesis of the precursors to compound **6** derived from **13** is shifted to Supporting Information File 1 as the cyclative cleavage to the final product **6** failed in the last step of the synthesis.

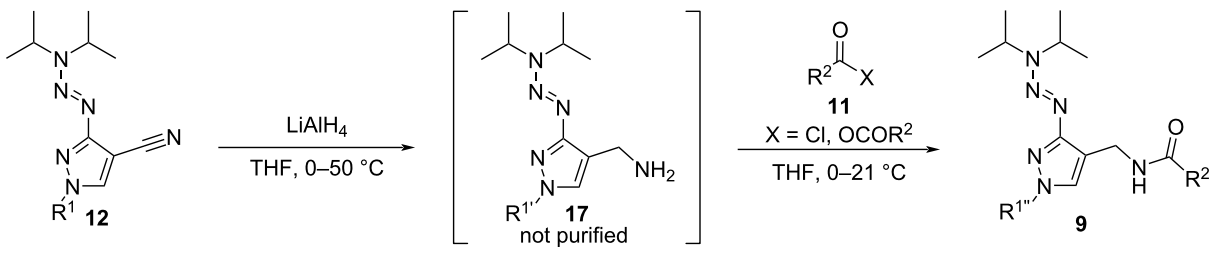
The conversion of **12** to the reduced aminomethyl compounds **17** was challenging. While the reduction with LiAlH_4 in THF gave good results (shown via TLC and LC-MS analysis), the isolated products were not stable and degraded quickly, making full characterization impossible. Therefore, the crude aminomethyl compounds **17a–g** were directly converted to the corresponding amides **9a–i** using different anhydrides or acid chlorides **11a–c**. The resulting amides were stable and gained mediocre to good yields except for amides **9a** and **9d** (Table 2). The yield of **9d** was found to be very low due to a reductive replacement of the fluoro atoms of the benzyl ring during the reduction of the nitrile with LiAlH_4 . Only a small amount (5% yield) of the desired compound was isolated. Also, a reductive replacement was observed during the conversion of **12h**, yielding the intermediate **17a** with $\text{R}^1 = \text{Bn}$ instead of $\text{R}^1 = \text{BrBn}$. Depending on the nature of the side chain R^1 in compounds **12a–g**, the reduction to compounds **17a–g** leads to a change of R^1 to a different side chain R^1 which can be used for further transformation to $\text{R}^{1'}$ by conversion with electrophiles.

This was shown with compound **12g** ($\text{R}^1 = -\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$), being reduced to compound **17g** ($\text{R}^1 = -(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OH}$) and acylated to **9i** with $\text{R}^{1'} = -(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OCOMe}$.

The last step in the synthesis of the target compounds **5a–i** included the cleavage of the triazene unit of the amides **9** with subsequent cyclization to the final pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazine compounds **5** (Scheme 4). The successful cyclizations gave the desired pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]triazines **5** in moderate to good yields. Not all cyclization products were air-stable. While compounds **5a–d** with a benzylic side chain in $\text{R}^{1'}$ were stable, a full characterization was possible, especially pyrazolo-triazines with an aliphatic substituent on the pyrazole-nitrogen (**5e–i**) degraded rapidly in contact with air/moisture.

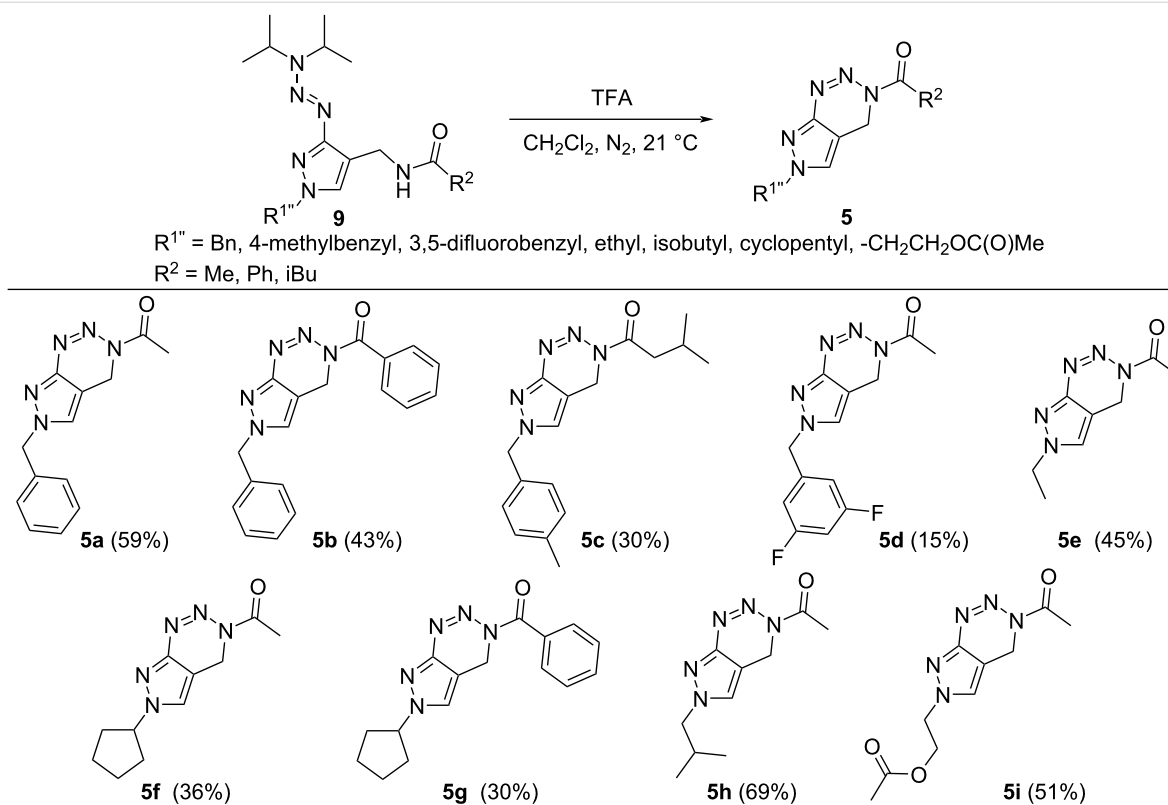
The conversion of the regioisomeric compounds **10** to **6** failed under the conditions described in Scheme 4. The triazene protective group could not be cleaved even under harsh conditions (temperatures up to 100 °C in dichloroethane and use of H_2SO_4 as acid), and the starting material was recovered in all of the reactions.

Selected final compounds **5** and intermediates **9**, **12**, **13**, and **17** obtained in this work were tested for their cytotoxicity. We conducted standardized MTT assays [41] to evaluate if the newly accessible compounds of type **5** and their precursors could become interesting target molecules for biological investigations or if the compounds show high toxicity, which might prevent their use. We monitored cytotoxicity at six different

Table 2: Synthesis of amides **9a–i** via reduction of nitriles **12a–g** to pyrazolo-*ortho*-methylamines and subsequent conversion with aliphatic anhydrides or chlorides **11a–c**.


entry ^a	12	R ¹ (12)	17	11	9	R ^{1''} (9)	R ²	yield 9 (%)
1	12a	Bn	17a	11a	9a	Bn	Me	23
2 ^b	12a	Bn	17a	11b	9b	Bn	Ph	41
3	12b	4-methylbenzyl	17b	11c	9c	<i>p</i> -tolyl-CH ₂	<i>i</i> Bu	61
4 ^b	12c	3,5-difluorobenzyl	17c	11a	9d	3,5-difluorobenzyl	Me	5
5	12d	ethyl	17d	11a	9e	ethyl	Me	59
6	12e	cyclopentyl	17e	11a	9f	cyclopentyl	Me	74
7	12e	cyclopentyl	17e	11b	9g	cyclopentyl	Ph	63
8	12f	isobutyl	17f	11a	9h	isobutyl	Me	52
9	12g	EtCO ₂ CH ₂	17g	11a	9i	MeCO ₂ (CH ₂) ₂	Me	72

^aThe reaction consists of two steps. The intermediate compound **17** was isolated but not purified and used as obtained. Conditions: first step: **12**, LiAlH₄ (3.0 equiv), THF, 0 °C to 21 °C, then 50 °C. Second step: **11** (X = OCOR²) (1.5 equiv), THF, 0 °C to 21 °C. ^bIn a modified protocol, acid chlorides were used instead of anhydrides to introduce R². The second step was altered as follows: **11** (X = Cl) (1.5 equiv), THF, NEt₃ (3.0 equiv), 0 °C to 21 °C.

**Scheme 4:** Cleavage of the triazene protective group and cyclization of the resulting diazonium intermediate yielding pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]-3*H*-triazine derivatives **5a–i**.

concentrations ranging from 0.5 μM to 50 μM (for detailed results, see Supporting Information File 1). It was found that the exemplarily chosen compounds of type **5**, namely **5a**, **5d–f**, and **5h**, did not reduce the viability of the human epithelial cervix carcinoma (HeLa) cells at every concentration tested. The derivatives of the target compounds of class **5** were chosen as they were available in sufficient amounts and showed no decomposition during storage and dilution in DMSO. Also, most of the intermediates showed no reduction of cell viability; however, compounds **9b**, **12b,c**, **13a,b**, and **13f–h** showed some cytotoxic effects at high concentrations.

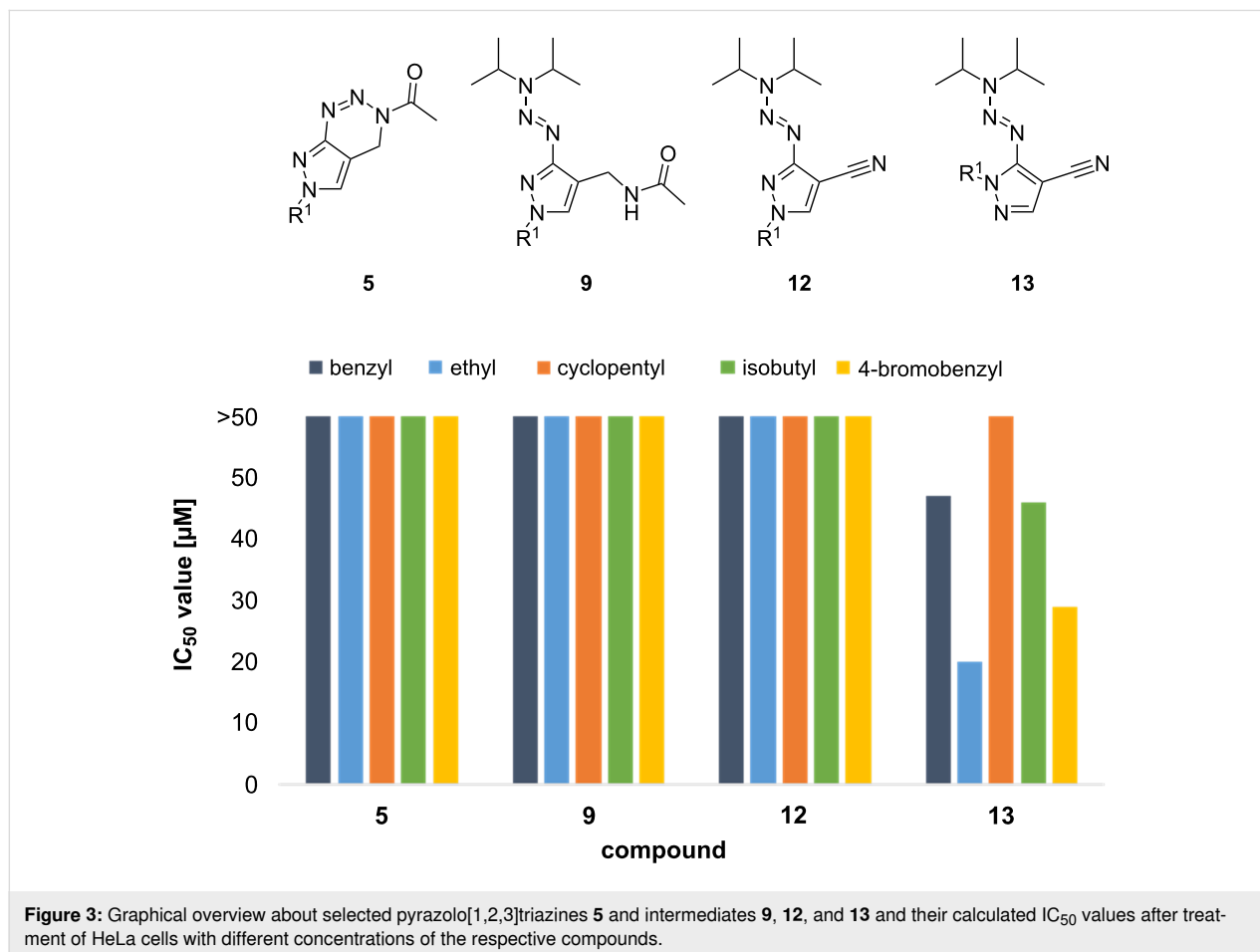
Interestingly, no common structural motif promoted an increase in the *in vitro* cytotoxicity. However, by comparing the IC_{50} values of the compound classes **12** and **13**, regioisomerism seems to play a decisive role: while compounds **12a** and **12d–h** had no influence on the viability of HeLa cells, their regioisomers **13a** and **13d–h** decreased the viability at high micromolar concentrations. A slightly increased cytotoxicity of some derivatives of compound class **12** compared to **13** was observed for **12b** and **12c**. The amides **9** had no influence on the viability except for derivate **9b**, characterized by two aromatic moieties

at both variable positions R^1 and R^2 . In Table S3 (Supporting Information File 1), the results for compounds **5**, **9**, **12**, and **13** are summarized allowing the direct comparison of the toxicity of the four compound classes with respect to 5 different residues R^1 . The full data of the toxicity studies for all obtained compounds are given in Supporting Information File 1, Tables S1–S3. Comparing the 20 derivatives depicted in Figure 3 reveals that compounds of the classes **5**, **9**, and **12** are in general less toxic than the respective compounds of class **13**, at least with respect to the derivatives that were obtained in this study.

As the IC_{50} value of every compound tested lies above the concentration range that is interesting for biological applications, we consider molecules of type **5** as feasible for further biological screenings. We will continue our studies to search for potential targets for the versatile pyrazolo[1,2,3]triazine library presented herein.

Conclusion

In analogy to literature-known acid-induced conversions of triazene-benzyl acetamides to 3,4-dihydrobenzo[*d*][1,2,3]triazines, so far not described pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]-3*H*-triazines



5 were successfully synthesized. Altogether nine derivatives **5a–i** were synthesized in five steps starting from the commercially available 3-(3,3-diisopropyltriaz-1-en-1-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole-4-carbonitrile. The herein given examples were generated by introducing two side-chains, one on the pyrazole core and the other as a side chain added to a methylamine intermediate in step 2 and step 4 of the reaction sequence. Depending on the introduced side chain, further modifications were obtained (shown for compound **9g**). The triazene protective group tolerates the reaction conditions used for the described processes and is probably compatible with many others described in the literature. However, limitations are given to acidic reaction media, which tend to cleave the protective group. So far, the attempts to synthesize compounds of general structure **6**, a regioisomer of the successfully gained pyrazolo[3,4-*d*][1,2,3]-3*H*-triazines **5**, failed under similar procedures.

Abbreviations

TFA, trifluoroacetic acid; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; THF, tetrahydrofuran, TLC, thin-layer chromatography, LC–MS, liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry.

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information contains detailed descriptions of the reactions and protocols as well as the characterization of all target compounds.

Supporting Information File 1

Experimental section and characterization data, biological assay details, and data availability in chemotion repository. [<https://www.beilstein-journals.org/bjoc/content/supplementary/1860-5397-17-187-S1.pdf>]

Supporting Information File 2

Copies of spectra. [<https://www.beilstein-journals.org/bjoc/content/supplementary/1860-5397-17-187-S2.pdf>]

Supporting Information File 3

Direkt links to datasets and reference numbers of target compounds in Molecule Archive. [<https://www.beilstein-journals.org/bjoc/content/supplementary/1860-5397-17-187-S3.xlsx>]

Funding

This work was supported by the Helmholtz program Biointerfaces in Technology and Medicine (BIFTM) and the program Information. We acknowledge support by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft for the DFG-core facility Molecule

Archive, to which all target compounds were registered for further re-use (DFG project number: 284178167).

ORCID® iDs

Claudine Herlan - <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2809-9615>

Nicole Jung - <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9513-2468>

Stefan Bräse - <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4845-3191>

Preprint

A non-peer-reviewed version of this article has been previously published as a preprint: <https://doi.org/10.3762/bxiv.2021.51.v1>

References

- Elagamey, A. G. A.; El-Taweel, F. M. A. *J. Prakt. Chem.* **1991**, *333*, 333–338. doi:10.1002/prac.19913330220
- Kelly, T. R.; Elliott, E. L.; Lebedev, R.; Pagalday, J. J. *Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, *128*, 5646–5647. doi:10.1021/ja0609371
- Mojzych, M.; Bielawska, A.; Bielawski, K.; Ceruso, M.; Supuran, C. T. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **2014**, *22*, 2643–2647. doi:10.1016/j.bmc.2014.03.029
- He, L.; Gilligan, P. J.; Zaczek, R.; Fitzgerald, L. W.; McElroy, J.; Shen, H.-S. L.; Saye, J. A.; Kalin, N. H.; Shelton, S.; Christ, D.; Trainor, G.; Hartig, P. *J. Med. Chem.* **2000**, *43*, 449–456. doi:10.1021/jm9904351
- Nie, Z.; Perretta, C.; Erickson, P.; Margosiak, S.; Almasy, R.; Lu, J.; Averill, A.; Yager, K. M.; Chu, S. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2007**, *17*, 4191–4195. doi:10.1016/j.bmcl.2007.05.041
- Nie, Z.; Perretta, C.; Erickson, P.; Margosiak, S.; Lu, J.; Averill, A.; Almasy, R.; Chu, S. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2008**, *18*, 619–623. doi:10.1016/j.bmcl.2007.11.074
- Schmidt, P.; Eichenberger, K.; Wilhelm, M. *Angew. Chem.* **1961**, *73*, 15–22. doi:10.1002/ange.19610730105
- Cheng, C. C.; Robins, R. K.; Cheng, K. C.; Lin, D. C. *J. Pharm. Sci.* **1968**, *57*, 1044–1045. doi:10.1002/jps.2600570634
- Cheng, C. C.; Elslager, E. F.; Werbel, L. M.; Leopold, W. R., III. *J. Med. Chem.* **1986**, *29*, 1544–1547. doi:10.1021/jm00158a041
- Mitschker, A.; Wedemeyer, K. *Synthesis* **1988**, 517–520. doi:10.1055/s-1988-27622
- Ried, W.; Aboul-Fetouh, S. *Chem.-Ztg.* **1989**, *113*, 181–183.
- Srivastava, R.; Mishra, A.; Pratap, R.; Bhakuni, D. S.; Srimal, R. C. *Thromb. Res.* **1989**, *54*, 741–749. doi:10.1016/0049-3848(89)90138-2
- Maquestiau, A.; Banneux, F.; Vanden Eynde, J. J. *Bull. Soc. Chim. Belg.* **1991**, *100*, 401–406. doi:10.1002/bscb.19911000507
- Kelley, J. L.; Wilson, D. C.; Styles, V. L.; Soroko, F. E.; Cooper, B. R. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **1995**, *32*, 1417–1421. doi:10.1002/jhet.5570320502
- Mekheimer, R. A. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1999**, 2183–2188. doi:10.1039/a901521c
- Mekheimer, R. A. *Synth. Commun.* **2001**, *31*, 1971–1982. doi:10.1081/scc-100104413
- Döpp, H.; Döpp, D. *Sci. Synth.* **2004**, *17*, 223–355. doi:10.1055/sos-sd-017-00001
- Bondock, S.; Rabie, R.; Etman, H. A.; Fadda, A. A. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2008**, *43*, 2122–2129. doi:10.1016/j.ejmech.2007.12.009

19. Li, H.-b.; Zhu, Y.-q.; Song, X.-w.; Hu, F.-z.; Liu, B.; Li, Y.-h.; Niu, Z.-x.; Liu, P.; Wang, Z.-h.; Song, H.-b.; Zou, X.-m.; Yang, H.-z. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **2008**, *56*, 9535–9542. doi:10.1021/jf801774k
20. Lei, B.; Li, J.; Lu, J.; Du, J.; Liu, H.; Yao, X. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **2009**, *57*, 9593–9598. doi:10.1021/jf902010g
21. Roy, K.; Paul, S. *J. Mol. Model.* **2010**, *16*, 137–153. doi:10.1007/s00894-009-0528-8
22. Colomer, J. P.; Moyano, E. L. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2011**, *52*, 1561–1565. doi:10.1016/j.tetlet.2011.01.040
23. Mironovich, L. M.; Shcherbinin, D. V. *Russ. J. Org. Chem.* **2014**, *50*, 1860–1862. doi:10.1134/s1070428014120306
24. Bondock, S.; Tarhoni, A. E.-G.; Fadda, A. A. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **2015**, *52*, 346–351. doi:10.1002/jhet.2041
25. Mironovich, L. M.; Shcherbinin, D. V. *Russ. J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, *52*, 294–297. doi:10.1134/s1070428016020238
26. Dawood, K. M.; Sayed, S. M.; Raslan, M. A. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **2017**, *54*, 2405–2416. doi:10.1002/jhet.2836
27. Fadda, A. A.; Rabie, R.; Etman, H. A. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **2017**, *54*, 1015–1023. doi:10.1002/jhet.2669
28. Hassan, A. S.; Moustafa, G. O.; Awad, H. M. *Synth. Commun.* **2017**, *47*, 1963–1972. doi:10.1080/00397911.2017.1358368
29. Nasr, T.; Bondock, S.; Youns, M.; Fayad, W.; Zaghary, W. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2017**, *141*, 603–614. doi:10.1016/j.ejmech.2017.10.016
30. Hassan, A. S.; Moustafa, G. O.; Askar, A. A.; Naglah, A. M.; Al-Omar, M. A. *Synth. Commun.* **2018**, *48*, 2761–2772. doi:10.1080/00397911.2018.1524492
31. Sadchikova, E. V.; Alexeeva, D. L.; Nenajdenko, V. G. *Mendeleev Commun.* **2019**, *29*, 653–654. doi:10.1016/j.mencom.2019.11.016
32. Bondock, S.; Alqahtani, S.; Fouda, A. M. *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **2021**, *58*, 56–73. doi:10.1002/jhet.4148
33. Seela, F.; Lindner, M.; Glaçon, V.; Lin, W. *J. Org. Chem.* **2004**, *69*, 4695–4700. doi:10.1021/jo040150i
34. Harb, A.-F. A.; Abbas, H. H.; Mostafa, F. H. *J. Iran. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *2*, 115–123. doi:10.1007/bf03247202
35. Bretschneider, T.; Cerezo-Galvez, S.; Grondal, C.; Fischer, R.; Fuesslein, M.; Reinisch, P.; Gueclue, M.; Ilg, K.; Loesel, P.; Malsam, O. Heterocyclic compounds as pest control agents. WO Pat. Appl. WO 2015/135843 A1, Sept 17, 2015.
36. Khutova, B. M.; Klyuchko, S. V.; Gurenko, A. O.; Vasilenko, A. N.; Balya, A. G.; Rusanov, E. B.; Brovarets, V. S. *Chem. Heterocycl. Compd.* **2012**, *48*, 1251–1262. doi:10.1007/s10593-012-1128-6
37. Reingruber, R.; Vanderheiden, S.; Muller, T.; Nieger, M.; Es-Sayed, M.; Bräse, S. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2009**, *50*, 3439–3442. doi:10.1016/j.tetlet.2009.02.184
38. Bräse, S.; Enders, D.; Köbberling, J.; Avemaria, F. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **1998**, *37*, 3413–3415. doi:10.1002/(sici)1521-3773(19981231)37:24<3413::aid-anie3413>3.0.co;2-k
39. Nicolaou, K. C.; Li, H.; Boddy, C. N. C.; Ramanjulu, J. M.; Yue, T.-Y.; Natarajan, S.; Chu, X.-J.; Bräse, S.; Rübsam, F. *Chem. – Eur. J.* **1999**, *5*, 2584–2601. doi:10.1002/(sici)1521-3765(19990903)5:9<2584::aid-chem2584>3.0.co;2-b
40. Larsen, J. S.; Zahran, M. A.; Pedersen, E. B.; Nielsen, C. *Monatsh. Chem.* **1999**, *130*, 1167–1173. doi:10.1007/pl00010295
41. Mosmann, T. *J. Immunol. Methods* **1983**, *65*, 55–63. doi:10.1016/0022-1759(83)90303-4

License and Terms

This is an Open Access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>). Please note that the reuse, redistribution and reproduction in particular requires that the author(s) and source are credited and that individual graphics may be subject to special legal provisions.

The license is subject to the *Beilstein Journal of Organic Chemistry* terms and conditions: (<https://www.beilstein-journals.org/bjoc/terms>)

The definitive version of this article is the electronic one which can be found at: <https://doi.org/10.3762/bjoc.17.187>